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cortex. This argument becomes still stronger if we add feeling to sensation as a peculiar process. And the difficulties appear yet more clearly when we try to translate our physiological processes into psychological terms. We must assume a conflux of cortical stimuli as the substrate for all complex mental processes. It must be supposed that we have only increase in intensity and extent of stimulation, as we pass from perception to idea and judgment. No sharp line can be drawn between them, in terms of their physiological substrate. No distinction can be made between the nervous excitation at the basis of analysable and unanalysable complexes. Both difficulties seem insoluble from the physiological standpoint.

This criticism would be unanswerable if we interpreted Exner's statements literally. But it is difficult to believe that he intends us to understand that there is no difference in quality (form) of nervous excitation, accompanying difference in the part of the cortex stimulated. If understood literally, Exner seems to have overreached himself in his desire to make his explanations as simple as possible. Moreover, aside from their references to Exner's theory, Dr. Schwarz' objections seem to have overlooked Stumpf's theory of a synergy of cerebral functions, as distinct from local association of functions. Nor would it complicate matters much if we assumed (as we surely have a right to assume) a difference of form, as between nervous excitations, and made this a third physiological attribute. We conclude, therefore, that the criticism of the article is not valid. There are possibilities enough in the variations of neural activity to explain all the facts of consciousness. It is only necessary that we should be willing to sacrifice simplicity to adequacy of explanation.

W. B. PILLSBURY.

Die Physiologie des Geruchs. Von Dr. H. ZWAARDEMAKER, Stabarzt-
Docent in Utrecht. Leipzig, 1895, pp. 324.

A comprehensive work on smell has long been desiderated, and here at last it is with twenty-eight cuts, a good index and register, and 232 titles on the morphology of olfactory organs among vertebrates, and done withal by a student of the subject whose previous brief communications on the subject justified high expectations. Although the author has devoted seven years to research in the field, he publishes reluctantly and upon the exhortation of Dr. Junker, his translator into German, in the hope that students "will devote themselves to this attractive field, which still promises rich harvests of surprising facts and hypotheses of wide bearings." The technique of the author's olfactometry and odorometry is most simple. A larger tube, containing the substance to be smelled, is slid up over a smaller calibrated tube, the end of which curves upward to the nostril, the whole being supported on a frame and worked as a syringe. The apparatus may be double, may work by pressure or by suction, and a branch tube to a Marey drum may be attached to mark time reactions. Each mark on the smaller tube measures one "olfact" of intensity, and in graphic fatigue tables olfacts are conveniently marked off on the ordinate and seconds on the abscissa. The author makes nine classes of purely olfactive odor materials. These he thinks of as located in the olfactory region, so that the energy zones corresponding to the nine classes are marked off by vertical lines, while within each zone is a scale designating the series of an homologous sequence of chemical combinations, these lines being curved to correspond to the curve of an inspiratory current of air. Each of the hypothetical quality

fields has its irradiation field. By his tables Dr. Zwaardemaker thinks all odors can be classified somewhat as, and about as well as, colors can be located on current color charts. An appendix follows on the chemical sense in lower animals, and another of clinical-neurological methods of measuring smell.

III.—MENTAL DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES.

Mental Physiology, especially in its Relation to Mental Disorders. By THEO. B. HYSLOP, M. D. London, J. & A. Churchill, 1895, pp. 552.

This work, dedicated to Dr. George H. Savage, is described by its author as "elementary," and as attempting little more than "to bring together some of the more prominent phenomena of the brain and of the mind, both in their normal and morbid aspects." After a discussion of dualism and monism in the first chapter, and concluding that we need not settle the matter, the author passes to a view of the anatomy of the cortex and nerve cells and functions in the second chapter. Then chemical and nutritive functions, brain movements, general anatomy and localization bring him to the study of "mind." Unconscious cerebration, each sense, perception in general, sensory perversions and hypnotism are next discussed. Then, after an excursus on attention, conception, judgment, and imagination in their normal, he takes up their morbid forms. Memory, feeling and will are next treated in the same way, and the best, longest and most interesting chapters treat of the factors of insanity. Appendices on hypnotism and psycho-physics follow. In fine, we have no *physiological* data which give the faintest solution to the problem *how* the positive activities of the mind come to exhibit such endless diversities and infinitely varied relations.

Dr. Hyslop's book is unique in juxtaposing side by side and topic by topic with nearly equal space the elements of normal and morbid mental physiology. We have nothing quite like it. It seems, on the whole, better adapted to use in American college class rooms than any American text-book. It is less theoretical and speculative, and fuller of interesting and fruitful facts and cases. It is well up to date, moderate in compass, avoids subtleties and digressions, and is distorted by no pet theories. It is to-day what its prototype, Carpenter's "Mental Physiology," was in its day, with perhaps, however, relatively more normal psychology. We heartily recommend it to all American teachers and professors. The judicious use of the morbid side of soul life is well calculated to awaken interest, as this always does, but injurious possibilities are eliminated with very wise discretion.

La Confusion Mentale Primitive. Par DR. PH. CHASLIN. Paris, 1895, pp. 264.

The first eighty pages are historic, and part second is devoted to symptoms, psychology and physiology, etiology, diagnostic, prognostic, anatomy, place in scheme of classification and to treatment. At first the highest associations and the most abstract reasonings are affected, but phrases and ordinary acts are conserved, then constellations of images begin to loosen, centres break from their dependence. Words and phrases, *e. g.*, may be logical, but the sentences are incoherent, and at last words and even syllables lose their cohesion, and even the most elemental associations are affected, till the patient cannot orient himself in time and space and dissociation, and decomposition is extreme. Of course